## INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

What is Thought of the New Constitution of the Confederacy.

The Proposed Tariff of the Cotton States.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Troops to be Concentrated at Fortress Monroe and McHenry.

Important Speech of Vice President Stephens.

Beparture of the Southern Commissioners for Europe.

Eseds for the Northwest to Pass Free Through the Confederated States.

THE VERY LATESTNEWS

PROVISIONAL CONGRESS OF THE CONFED-RRATE STATES. THISTY-THIRD DAY.

MOSTOGERN, Ala., March 13, 1861. Congress met to-day at ten A. M. Prayer was offered

The journal of Tuesday was read and approved. Mr. Congon, of Ala., stated that he was necessarily ab

mi from the city when the permanent constitution was ed, and he asked to be allowed to record his vote to of its adoption. Leave was granted.

ted to him which he desired to have referred to the

sittee on Accounts.

Sparrow, of La., asked that his colleague, Mr. Clouet, be excused from serving on the Committee on sounts and on Commercial Affairs. His colleague was lied to be absent. Leave granted.

Cayron of Miss , said be had a letter which he do. d the secretary to read.

Sales, Miss., March 9, 1861.

Junge Clayton—I noticed that the Montgomery Congress of authorised a loan, but have seen nothing further on the milest.

I have just tendered to Gov. Peitus five thousand deliars by the use of our State, and have about the same amount in the hands of B. Apperson & Co., of Memphis, which is at the service of the Confederate States of America if needed Yours, truly,

As a fit appreciation, said Mr. Clayton, of the patriotof that gentleman, lask that his letter be spread upor journals of Congress. It was so ordered.

BARRY, of Miss., offered the following:-

ived. That the Committee on Finance be instructed to the expectancy of imposing an ad valorem duly serve aleves innovated into the confedence, from the ciding States of the United States; and to report as a convenient, by bill or otherwise.

all segre alsves innected into the confederacy, from the shreholding States of the United States; and to report as salv as convenient, by bill or otherwise.

Br. Rakur said he proposed the resolution for the parpose of obtaining revenue from that source. Our smaltantion gives to Congress "power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this confederacy." It may not be expedient, at the power time, to exercise that power; but, sir, it is entrely proper that so large a branch of importations into this country, and which is destined, in a year or two, on account of the circumstances by which the border states are surrounded, to be largely increased, chould be made to contribute its full share to the revenues of our government. It is not intended that Congress, by such strikes, should exercise any coercion towards those States to induce them to join this confederacy; but the measure, as I before said, is simply intended by me as one of revenue. A trade that involves, perhaps, lifty millions of dollars per year, should contribute the proportion to the revenues of our government. Whilst Des England manufactures and Fenneylvania iron are tared, and these States, so far as nationality is concerned, are placed on the sause footing as other foreign nations, there is no reason why the trade from the border States should be exempt. It is true we have exempted some suffles from duty, but it was more from regard to our sum necessities than from any regard to the States from whence those commodities were obtained. Some persons may regard a tat on slaves imported from the border States from joining us. I do not this confederacy; others may believe that the result of this policy will defer these States as a measure of coercion, or a policy to induce or super those States to join this confederacy; others may believe that the result of this policy will defer these flates from joining us. I do not this that we are justiced in looking at either of this policy will defer these flates from joining us. I do ferring a connection with an anti-slavery government, would soon transfer their slaves hither, swelling our mave population several millions, and thus bring abolition rule to our own borders. The border States should not be allowed to find a market for their slaves in the Confederate States without taxation. It should be our inexorable policy, if those border States should prefer a black republican Union to a union with us, to exclude their slaves or obtain a fair revenue for their introduction. If we are to import a few million more of slaves, it would be better to import them from Africa, at \$2,000 each; for, although there may be measurable danger in African importations to our own negroes, still there is a political consideration that overrides and outweighs entirely such dangers, and that is that we should not permit those States to bring their negroes into our borders, thereby doubling our negro population and freeing them of that institution.

maken that overrides and outweighs entirely such dangers, and that is that we should not permit those States to bring their negroes into our borders, thereby doubling our negro population and freeing them of that institution, and caosing them, in time, to become the ensemble of the may of that the thirt that the resolution will be adopted.

Mr. Charnor, of Miss., said he did not rise to throw any obstacle in the way of the object of his colleague, but simply to say that a resolution of a similar character was introduced a few days ago, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. That committee has not yet made a report on it. I ask that the resolution be withdrawn from the Judiciary Committee as it involves the same principle that is embedied in the resolution just offered by my colleague.

Mr. Rassiv—Mr. President, with all due deference to my colleague, I do not think that both resolutions are smallar in character. The one to which my colleague refers is in regard to the propriety of Congress intendicting the importation of slaves from the berder States into this confederacy, whilst mine regards revenue only.

The Fussiness—If the Chair is correct, this is a question which should be discussed in secret session.

Mr. Reser, of S. C.—Mr. President, I have no particular objection to offer to the reference of the resolution. The matter involved is not properly before Congress at this time, and any discussion on the subject is exceeding. It is my my proper. Virginia and the frontice States are now in a changing condition. They do not know themselves what they will do, and I do not think that we should do saything to allenate or exasperate or in any way disturb their minds whilst they are in this condition. This resolution, I think ought not to be entertained. Our respect to the frontice States are now in a changing condition was here arrested by the motion of Mr.

The discussion was here arrested by the motion of Mr.

THIRTY-POURTH DAY. MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 14, 1861.

by the Rev. Mr. Blue.

The journal of yesterday was read and confirmed.

Mr. Occurrent, of Texas, presented a communication from General Sydney Sherman, in command at Galverton, Pexas, which, without being read, was referred to the

Demmittee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Clayron, of Miss., reported a bill establishing a Court of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction in the State of Mississippi. He said it was the same bill as that which ertablished a similar court, at Key West, in the State of Ploride, there being no other change in the bill than what was rendered necessary by the change of names in the

Piorida, there being no other change in the bill than what was rendered necessary by the change of names in the leasily.

Mr. Halk, of Als.—It seems to me, Mr. President, that the bill which has just been reported should be referred to the Judiciary Committee. I do not see the necessity of establishing such a court in Mississippi, while the District Court of that State would have jurisdiction over the same causes that the Admiralty Court would have. I see no more necessity for establishing a Court of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction in Mississippi, distinct from the District Court, than there would be in establishing such caurts in any or all of the States of this confederacy. For example, in Mobile, why should we establish there an Admiratty Court and Maritime Jurisdiction when the District Court has cognizance of all such sactes as would come before the former court? And the establish there an Admiraty Court and Maritime Jurisdiction when the District Court has cognizance of all such sactes as would come before the former court? And the establish there are Admirated.

Mr. Charron—I beg leave, Mr. Fresident, to state that that bill has aiready been before the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Charron—I beg leave, Mr. Fresident, to state that that bill has aiready been before the Judiciary Committee. The gouldman from Alabama (Mr. Haic) was absent at the time. The bill was drawn up by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, under the instruction of a majority of that countities that attended the sitting of the committee. So much for the objection to the bill. In regard to the accessity for the bill, I differ with the confederate. I think there as great accessity for a Court of Admiralty in the State of Mississippi, and that the bills of the counties. I think there as great accessity for a Court of Admiralty in the State of Mississippi, and that the bills of the counties. I think there as great accessity for a Court of Admiralty in the State of Mississippi, and that the bills of the counties. I think there as great

mittee, I was not aware that that bill had been before them. So far as reference has been made to the enforcement of the revenue laws in the Sinte of Mississippi, and the necessity of a lodge residing on the banks of that river for that purpose, I can see no more necessity for it than that there should be the same court at Mobile. It was indicated by some member the other day that the business of the district judge would be very small, and his office almost a sineure. If this be true, then we should expect that the district judges would be fully able to attend to all the matters cognizable by the Admiralty Courts, and to hold such courts in any part of the State. Nor do I see say more reason for establishing a Court of Admiralty in Mississippi, to enforce the revenue laws, than there is to have such a court in Mobile, Charleston or Savannah, for the same purpose. And thus we might go on indefinitely increasing the number of those courts for which there is no sort of necessity. I shall therefore insist on my motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sarm, of Ala—It seems to me quite important that a Court of Admiralty should be held at the place stated in the bill (Vicksburg), but I do not see the necessity to have any other than the District Court to attend to such matters. We have Huited the jurisdiction of district courts to sums exceeding five thousand dollars. As Mississippi has but one port (she had none under the United States government), I think that the duties of the Judge of that District Court will be merely nominal, and it is well to give him those additional duties of the Judge of that District Court will be merely nominal, and it is well to give him those additional duties of the Judge of the District Court will be merely nominal, and it is well to give him these additional duties of the Judge of the District Court. The Judge of the District Court should reside at that place and held has court there.

Mr. Hara—(interrupting)—I ald not say there was no necessity for the judge to res

Mr. Hars—I medify my motion, so as to place the bill

rence.

Mr. Hals—I modify my motion, so as to place the bill on the calendar and have it printed.

Mr. CLATTOS—I have no objections.

The bill was then placed on the public calendar and ordered to be printed.

The Passensyr had before Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the estimates of the Pest Offsee Department, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The reference was made.

Mr. Wall, of Texas, presented a communication from Mr. Cox, of San Antonio, which, without reading, was referred to the Committee on Military Afairs.

Mr. Symmon, of La.—Mr. President, the Committee on Military Afairs.

Mr. Symmon, afairs has received a communication from A. J. Gerricke, of Louisiana, in relation to friction caps for firing cannon, accompanied with a box of those caps. I offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the communication of A. J. Gerricke, of Louisiana, in relation to friction caps for firing cannon, be referred to the Secretary of War, with instruction to have said caps tried, and to report thereon.

The resolution was adopted

## THE SOUTHERN CONSTITUTION.

From the Atlantia on the New Constitu-tion, &c.

[From the Atlanta Southern Confederacy, March 13.]

We informed our readers in yesterday's issue that this distinguished gentleman (A. H. Stephens) was expected to reach the city by the evening West Point train. Ex-pectation was on tiptoe, and the whole city was out to greet the favorite of our people. We do not remember ever before to have seen as large an assemblage of our citizens brought together. The numerous military com-punies in full dress, and the Fire Department, with gay uniforms and brilliant torches, were out in strong force. Mr. Stephens was presented to the acres of enthusiastic admirers who stood there to do him honor by our worthy Mayor in a few very appropriate words of wel-come.

admirers who stood there to do him bonor by our worthy Mayor in a few very appropriate words of welcome.

In response, Mr. Stephens excused himself, from his state of weariness and fatigue, from making any very extended remarks, but said he desired to notice an allusion of the Mayor to the labors of the Congress at Montgomery. With marked emphasis Mr. Stephens said that in all the public bedies in which he had ever served the country, and in his experience they had not been few, he never met as many men combining the same exalted talent, with as much of devoted, unreliab patriotism. Their whole aim seemed to be to see the right and to pursue it. This was also opinion, but very soon we would have the continuity of seeing what had been done and passing gion it conselves. He vestured to say that the historyeff the world did not present such another social phasionemon as the existing revolution in the cotton Sixtey. A vast empire was divided—a government thrown off, a new sylvent inangurated in juxtaposition to the old, and without a drop of blood, the slightest social disorder or physical suffering. All we had to do, said the speaker, to perpendicate the had to do, said the speaker, to perpendicate this happy state of thing; was to be frue to our own honor and fame. We were once Unionists, but now were all secessionists, and if we continued to display to all the world the propor union of hearts and purpose, there could be no such word as fail for us. But, in most esquent tonce he declared, if discensions, springing from venal and solids anolitions in functional to the late to constitution under which he had once venerated the old constitution under which he had been born, and did still feel a great respect for it. But upon a dispassionate comparison of the two constitutions he did not heritate to declare that the new which he had been born, and did still feel a great respect for it. But upon a dispassionate comparison of the two constitutions he did not heritate to declare that the new which he had been born, and constitution of the Confederate States, a decided improvement on that of any government whatever. The labor, he said, our not so much to get money into the public chest as to protect it from misappropriation effer it was reased. By the new constitution not a deliar could be drawn from the public treasury unless by a two-thirds vote of Congress. An exception to this rule was only made when the President should report to Congress that pressing public necessity and exigency called for it. Another grand difference between the oid and new constitution the fathers looked upon the fallacy of the equation of the fathers have a state of the constitution of the fathers have a sudderlaying the foundations of republicantity of races as underlaying the foundations of republicantial and an animal public of the control of the southern constitution. In the constitution we selemily discarded the petilent hency of famous politicians, that all men, of all races, were equal, and we had made African inequality and undertaken of the Southern republic. With an honest administration of a government so founded, Mr. Stephens said, the world was yet to see in us the model nation of history Restore peace, set our people quietly to work out their own destiny from this point of departure, and we would go on from one step of glorious development to another. We would good forbid, said a gallant sectessionist), until there would co no complant about the Protection. and we would go on from one stop of glorious development to another. We send capual southward and mexicard, to the East and to the North (God forbid, said a gallant societion), it is to be east and to the North (God forbid, said a gallant societion), it is to the world to no complaint about territory. From now our galaxy numbered "soven stars," and like that well known cluster, we would soon have the admiring gaze of the world to follow us. Mr. Stephens said before he closed he would make a prediction that some might take in the way of god news if they wished. He gave it as his opinion, that before Saturday night we would hear of the surronder of Fort Sumter. What the labors and science of General Seauregard had done in convincing Major Anderson that his position was not impregnable, he would not undertake to say. But, let this prediction turn out as it may, of one thing we might rest assured, that the forts would be given up or they would be taken away. Mr. Stephens seemed to be satisfied that we should have a posseable separation from the North, but he said our general preparation and readiness to meet a different result might have had a great deal to do with such a consummation. He said we sail do the proparation from all desired peace—none of us fell that was and its sufferings and distractions were light things, but yet we were prepared for war. While we said to the North, go on in peace, be prosperous and happy as you may; while we will do the same, yet, having once said to the North you must not trample on us and interfere with us, we now said you shan't! After invoking a fraternal and cordial union of all hearts in defence and support of the honor and freedom of our people, in most touching language. Mr. Stephens closed by proposing three cheers for the Confederate States. The stirring eloquence of the speaker had sprung the hearts and voices of the great crowd for that cheering, and it was given with a will—three cheers for the Confederate States of America, and three more and a tiger for the provision

THE SOUTH CAROLINA VIEW OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

[From the Charicaton Mercury, March 18.]

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. We yesterday laid before our readers the constitution of the Confederate States of America. It is the cid constitution of the United States, amended in several vital particulars, and with several cericus defects, it he best constitution, for the security of Worty and justice, the world has ever seen. We propose, first, to show to our readers the leading points which distinguish it from the constitution of the United States, and in which its chief axeelleany consists; and then to point out those particulars in which it has failed to rocitly certain evils in the constitution of the United States, which it has adopted. And first and foremeet, let us congratuate the people of this great confederacy, that this constitution contains the first acknowledgment in the fundamental law of any people, of the great principle of equal and just taxation. That system of partial legislation in the imposition of the taxes which has been the prime cause of all the corruption and sectionalism which have finally overthrown the Union of the United States, is repudiated by this constitution. Protective tarify are at an end, of this constitution is rightfully administered, with all the villances they spawned upon the country. The constitution says:—

The Cougress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect tarse, duties, imposts, and excless, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury nor shall any dwice or large on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of Industry; and all duties, important and excluse shall be uniform throughout the Copf ederate States.

branch of industry," are distinctly withheld from Congress. This clause alone is worth all the sarrifoces we may be called on to encounter in the great revolution in which we are engaged.

But the constitution is equally admirable in the second great matter of all government—the expenditure of the taxes. The convergington of internal improvements is cut up by the roots. This whole matter is left with the States. The constitution says Congress shall have power

3. To regulate commerce with fereign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this nor any other clause contained in the constitution shall ever be constructed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other alids to anyington upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the coats and expenses thereof.

No appropriation for internal improvement can thus be made by Congress. The treasury of the Confedente States is free of this corrupt incubus, but the establishment of lights, beacons and boyss. The improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigations, shall be made by tonnage duties "laid on the navigation facilitated thereby." This whole exception is, in fact, but that feature of the constitution of the United States authorizing the States, with the consent of Congress, to lay tonnage duties to improve the harbors and rivers. But this chause was ignored by the greedy obunderers through the tariff, in order that they mught obtain the greatest protection to Northern manufactures by the highest duties. By this clause in the constitution those who obtain the benefit of the internal improvement shipping, and these who employ shipping, will pay for it. This is just; and this policy is still fur

into compact with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

That great island set, as Mr. Calhoun called the Mississippi rive, is thus placed in the hands of its great proprietors—the Stotes located on its useter—to be improved as they deem expection. And all the harbors on our coasts are also left entirely under the control of the States to which they belong, internal improvements, by appropriations from the treasury of the Confederate States, is therefore rooted out of the system of government the constitution establishes.

Executive patronage—the ninety-four thousand offices and the rotation system, constituting the spoils of party victory in every Fresidential election—is also extirpated by the constitution of the Confederate States. Under the constitution of the United States, all the civil officers of the government hold their offices by the tonure of the executive will. Hence the intense struggle in the Presidential election. The constitution of the Confederate States contains the following admirable clause:—

3. The principal officer in each of the Executive depart-

executive will. Hence the intense struggle in the Presidential election. The constitution of the Contelerate States contains the following admirable clause:—

3. The principal officer in each of the Executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President, all other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unaccessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the ir smooth shall be reported to the Senae, together with the reasons therefor.

There is virtually a tenure of office during good behaviour in all offices except cabinet ministers and ambassadors; for the President or other appointing power can remove "all other civil officers" only for the causes specified in the constitution; and then "the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor." The publicity of the Senate, affording the most conspicuous record in the country, will not only be an admirable check on the Freetdent, but on the office holder. Whilst it gives him protection, it also renders him amenable to the most terrible exposure for delinquency in office. This is an admirable feature in our constitution.

Nor should we forget, in connection with the Executive, that other feature in the constitution, which extends the President's tenure of office to six years, and renders him such entire the constitution of the power and patronage, entering into a Presidential election, to continue in power those in possession of the government—is abolished. By the constitution the President and all his high official subordinates must retire at the end of six years, whilst the term of six years—the power and patronage, entering into a Presidential election two years beyond the time of six pears, whilst the term of six years, the end of six years, whilst the term of six years—the power and patronage ent

the Territories of the Confederate States, are also worthy of all commendation. No, dispute concerning the rights of citizens emigrating to or inhabiting them can ever arise.

Having thus briefly stated the most striking pomts in the constitution of the Confederate States, which are most worthy of our approval, we turn to the less gracious task of considering those features of the United States constitution, which experience has shown need reformation, and which have not been rectified or abolished in the constitution.

And, first, that abomination of irresponsible cances trickery and demagoguical wire-pulling and stamp eratory—the election of the President—is taken whole without change in this constitution. A slight experience of bodies, like the nominating conventions in Charieston, Baltimore and Chicago, composed so largely of the irresponsible tools and unscrupilous tricksters and whippores in of political parties and their ambitious aspirants—with the vulgar demagoguism and disgusting exhibitions of floodylas, Seward and company last summer—one would suppose, would have satisfied, ad nausam, any man of the most ordinary perceptions or songibilities that the system of electing a President prescribed by the constitution of the United States, as practically administered, is one of the lowest, most uncertain, unsafe and most demoralizing that the wit of manever invented. Why could not our constitution makers at Montgomery have fallen back to the original practice under the constitution of the Presidential electors by responsible bona file representation of the Presidential electors by responsible bona file representation with the established character, superior experience and gravity of their years, would have placed the election of the Presidential electors by responsible bona file representation of all slaves, as well as under the constitution of the United States, it appears to us, also, to be a grave error. Why should there not be a representation of all slaves, as well as under the other of them a proport

ality, or unwise timidity, put upon us this Badge of Yankeelem and practical injustice—this unwise compromise
of our fathers in the old constitution, the three-fifths representation.

Nor can we see the wisdom of forbidding the slave
trade in the constitution. Here the proposed constitution
goes beyond the constitution of the United States,
which only authorized Congress to prohibit it. Rismon
prohibited in the Confederate States by act of Congress.
Why this addition, an excrescence of the new constitution? It will not be more or less effectual to prevent the
African slave trade. Were our constitution makers looking
northward or to Europe rather than to the requirements
of their own country and dignity? Why this agitation
of this question at this time? Why this excessive anxiety
to forestall public opinion now and forever, and to make
way for all time, with even the consideration of a topic
that may hereafter involve the development and expansion of our Confederate empire? England and France
have bussity engaged in the cooly slave trade to supply
their conomic conveniences. With all their philanthropic professions they have exhibited no compunctious visitings of consclence, nor made haste to satisfy us in regard
to what they are dooing, or intend to do, in the
future. Nobody has proposed that the trade should be
recovered by the new constitution. Is the virus and intelligence of our people distrusted? It is a question
with us of benefit or damage to the white race—one of
political economy, pecuniary advantage and domestic
aarety. It is a question like other questions of high pubtie utility and concernment. It may be dangerous to be
approached without caution, and ected on with the
greatest discretion. Nofone desired to module with it at
this juncture. But it is no question of morals unless slavery itself is wrong. It is easy to see that if the African
slave trade is so abominable as to be lifted beyond a
question of expediency to one of morals, and stamped
with the eternal reprobation of our g

derate States to slaveholding States exclusively? The constitution guarantees a similarity in political institutions among the States. Why did it not also guarantee a similarity of domestic institutions, which is far more important to the peace and harmony of a confederacy? The clause in the constitution providing that "other States may be admitted into this confederacy by a vote of two thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two thirds of the Senate—the Senate voting by States," is certainly some check to the easy introduction of free States into the confederacy. We suppose it was inserted for this purpose; but it would have been groutly better to have put the prohibition directly and clearly in the constitution. The omission to insert such a prohibition, in our judgement, is a grave omission.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION BY ALABAMA.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser, March 14.]

The booming of cannon gave notice on yesterday to the citizens of Montgomery and the balance of mankind, that the people of Aiabama, through their delegates in Convention, had solemnly ratified the constitution reconstly framed by the Congress here assembled. Messrs. Brooks, Farrest, Cochran, Morgan, Jemison and Green made speeches in favor of the adoption. The vote was eighty-seven for to five against the constitution. We congratinate the people upon the prempt action on the part of their representatives, and are satisfied that the constitution will be an enduring menument to the wisdom of its framets.

CONFEDERATE STATES NAVAL NEWS.
THE WAR STEAMER LADY DAVIS, 2007 18 THE WAR STEAMER LADY DAVIS, 2007 18 THE WAR OF CHARLEST AND THE WAR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE WAR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE WAR OF THE WA

Our special adv - a from Pensacola are up to the 11th y the Confederate States troops in erecting new batteries Fort Pickens. Gen. Braxton Bragg, of the regular army the Confederate States, assumed the command of the troops and forts near Pensacola on the 11th, and forth with issued his order forbidding the United States ve-sels at anchor outside the harbor receiving any further supplies of water or provisions from the shore at the same time prohibiting the supplying of Fort Pick ens with troops or munitions, but simply allowing ver ens with troops or maintions, but simply allowing ver-bal communication. General Bragg brought with him a talented staff, composed of ex-officers of the United States army, and he was preceded by an advisory corps of engineers. It was reported that the latterflad decided to recommend the construction of an interior line of de-fences, a few hundred yards north of the present works, to be placed in positions commanding the works now in their possession, so as to commence a new siege in the event of their being forced to retreat before the United the question. These new works will be protected on the slanks by suitable auxiliaries. The craters for the mines have already been prepared, and if the worst comes to the worst, a succession of small earthquakes can be created to render the land works untenable. Captain O'Hara, formerly of the United States army who after putting Fort Barraneas in first war order of our intelligence was working with zeal in mounting heavy guns on that werk. One of the newly arrived offi-War Department of the South had determined to concentrate a body of 5,000 men there forthwith, and to this Commissariat, Quartermaster and Hospital departments for so large a body of troops. All the ordnance and ar-tillery stores and archives not actually necessary for inmediate use have been removed from the Warrington Navy Yard, so as to prevent anything falling into the ing. Large supplies of arms and munitions of war were

as companies of State troops have already been depatched to the upper posts, such as Fort Inge, Fort Clarke, Fort Duncan, Camp Verde, &c., and are doubtless in possession of some of them before this. The staff officers here were politely allowed by the staff officers here over their personal effects and private property from the offices they occupied in the Commissury buildings. This, as the event proves, was a mistake, as they availed themselves of it to carry off, or allow to be carried off, large quantities of public property, and were in the end obliged to be forcibly expelled by the Commissioners, who ordered in a file of soldiers, and took possession; but when the keys were delivered up not a cent was found in the safe, although a considerable amount had been brought from New Orleans a few weeks ago by Major McChure. A large sum also, which was in the possession of Captain Whiteley, the officer having charge of the building of the arsenal, has disappeared, and no account has been rendered of it. The Commissioners are generally considered as erring on the side of courtesy and forbearance—Colonel McChiloch having from the first urged more prompt and decided measures.

General Twiggs left a day or two since, but none of the soldiers have been marched further than a mile out of town, where they are encamped, drawing rations from the Commissions the is paying and feeding men to take their places. The general supposition is, that the officers will not removelable men as long as there is anything left for them to eat. Hew long the State will continue to feed them remains to be seen. Most of the officers having families here are unwilling to leave until warm weather; their indignation at being thus ejected from their offices is amusing in the extreme, as they have heretefore rather laughed at the whole affair. Major Macklin and Capt. Reyn left, both Southerners, have r It has been ascertained that Fort Pickens is almost totally deficient in mertars, having but four ten inch ones, and those very badly mounted. This fact, when considered by military men, makes the much vannted involverability of that fort sink into insignificance, as shells are the only missiles that can be of any avai against the sand batteries of the Confederate troops

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT CHARLES

TON, S. C. A SKETCH OF GENERAL P. G. T. HEAUREGARD. We recently published a very brief sketch of the new military commander of the troops and the forts near Charleston, South Carolina; but, in the absence of facts, we were unable to do full justice to the subject of that regard.

first has been made Adjutant General, and the last Quartermaster General.

The election, as far as beard from, shows the State to be largely in favor of geossion. In this place where the black republicant counted on a majority of at least three hundred, they had but twenty-seven. In Austin their majority was also much smaller than both sides believed it would have been. In many precincus they had not more than a dozen voters, and in others only one or two.

Many of the men who were under arms to take the areenal have, since the removal of the State groups, voted the black republican ticket, thus proving themselves traitors to one side or the other—it is a matter of indifference which. You can tell very little of the state of public feeding by the newspapers, as the editors are men of no decision and are fearful of telling the truth. The only independent one is openly a black republican.

The Commissioners leave to-day for the Convention, which moets to-morrow in Austin. General P. G. Toutant Bonuregard was born on his father's plantation, near New Orleans. He is a descen-dant of the most aristocratic Southern families. His father was a wealthy and influential Louisiana planter. His mother—born Reggio—was of Italian origin, and descended from the ducal Reggio family of Italy. General Beauregard entered the United States Military

Academy at West Point at an early age, where he graduated in 1833, taking the second honors in a class of forty-five graduates, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First regiment of Artiflery, which commission he only held for one week ere he was transferred

to the Corps of Engineers.

He was premoted to a first lieutenantcy in June, 1839. and in that capacity served with great distinction during the Mexican war. He was twice brevetted " for gallant and meritorious conduct" in the field, the first time as captain for the battles of Contreras and Churubusso, to date from August 20, 1847; and again as Major for the battle of Chepultepec, to date from the 13th of September of that year. Major Beauregard was wounded in the assault upon the Garita de Beleu in the city of Maxico. Onghis return home he was presented with an elegant sword. He was subsequently placed by the government in charge of the construction of the Mint and Custom House at New Orleans, as well as of the fortifications on and prear the mouth of the Mariseippi. General B. is about forty-three years of age, in the

great muscular power. The great characteristic of the General is perfect method in all his plans. He is re-garded one of the ablest officers that ever was in the American army. Brave, upright and of incorruptible integrity, he is one of those few characters that stances could never change. Eminently social, simple and affable in his manners, it is, indeed, a great culo be is equally liked and respected by all who know him.

General Beauregard is brother in law to ex-Senator

Slidell, of Louisiana.

Being one of the ablest officers in his corps, he was

ordered about two months since to West Point, as Superintendent of the Military Academy; but was relieved President Buchanan within furty-eight nours, as a re-buke, it is alleged, to the accession speech of Senator Slidell, who is a brother-in-law of Major Beauregard. The latter root after resigned his commission in the service of the United States, at once receiving higher rank in the army of the Southern confederacy. With such a man at the head of its troops, the Southern confederacy must prove a formidable opponent, if the bayonet should unfortunately be resorted to for settling our national difficulties.

must prove a formidable opponent, if the bayenet should unfortunately be resorted to for setting our national difficulties.

[From the Charleston Morcury.]

There is no name better known for science and worth among the army and men than Gen. Beauregard.

The histories of the Mexican war, favorably as they have mentioned him, have failed to notice two of the most conspicuous incidents of his life, and which have gone far to establish his fame. We will relate them, promising that we were not in the war, and that we repeat them from memory on authentic information. The principal facts will be stated accurately, though there may be errors in unimportant details.

The first occurred before Vera Cruz.

Gen. B., then a Lieutenant of Engineers, was sent out by his Colonel (Totten, if we remember aright), with a party of sappers to dig and prepare a trench, according to a profile and pian prepared by the Colonel. No sconer had Beauregard examined the ground than he discovered great objections to the plan. To assure himself, he climber into a tree, and with the, aid of the marine plan, the engineer's vade wecome, he made a reconnoissance, and awe platify that the trench, as planned, would be enfladed by the colonel mot annotation. Here was a difficult position for a subaltern ministerial officer. He decided prompily, and returned to headquarters without sticking a spade. The colonel met him and expressed surprise that he had so soon performed his task. Beauregard replied that be had not touched it. The colonel, with the astonishment military men fool in hearing their orders have not been obeyed, inquired the reason. He was soon informed of it. He was incredulous; "the ground had been examined:" "the reconnoissance was perfect." Ac. The young lieutenant was satisfied, however, that the reconnoissance of his old chief had not been made life his, "from up in a trke." The colonel, like a sensible man, concluded to make another examination; the plan was changed in accordance with the young lieutenant's views.

but he pages newhere inform us to whom the credit is due.

A second incident occurred before the city of Maxico.

A night or two before the attack, a council of war was held. There were assembled all the his follos, from the (now) Liout. General (who practices Moricon tactice from the housetops in Washington), including Worth, Twiggs, &c., down to our friend Beanregard, the young-cet officer in the room. The debate went on for hours. Scott was solitary in his opinion. Every other officer present, except one, had spokan, and all concurred in their views. The silent one was Beauregard. At last Gen. Pierce crossed over an and, "You bave not expressed an opinion." "I have not been called on." said Reauregard. "You shall be, however," said Pierce; and scon resuming his seat, announced that Lieutenant Heauregard had not given his opinion. Being them called out, he remarked, that if the plan which had received the consent of all but the commanding General was carried into effect, it would prove disastrous. It would be another Churnbusco affair. He then detailed the objections to it at length—and taking up the other, urged the reasons in its favor, with equal carnestness. The Council reversed their decision. The city of Mexico was entered according to the plan urged by the young lieutenant; and it would seem that his reasons in funcoed the decision. A few days afterwards General Scott, in the presence of a number of general officers, alluded to Lieutenant Beauregard's opinion at the Gouncil, and the consequences which had followed from it.

We refer our readers for further information on this point to 'The Life and Correspondence of John A. Quitman," page 358.

Some justice has been done to Beauregard in the histories of the Mexican war—but in its incompleteness we have been reminded of Byron's askire on military glory: "To be shot dead on the battle field, and have your name misspelt in the Gasette."

The position now so promptly assigned to General Beauregard is a just tribute to his worth. It is a great antifaction nution produced by the changes of society, and its conquences are war of the most bitter kind, sooner or unless the two communities consent to a peaceable a
final separation in political government. A source of
material interests, of commerce and friendly interests,
does not necessarily ensue. To attain this shead be a
effort of the statemen and public leaders on both as
and reciprocity of trade, mails, and legislation for manprotection, about be the common aim to-day. Altento
to reconstruct the Union are futile; its essence has be
eaten out from the hearts of the people, and it can be
stored no more.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS. OUR SAN ANTONIO CORRESPONDENCE.
SAN ANTONIO, March 1, 1861.

Getting Impudent-Helper's Book Endorsed-Arms Movements-Resignations of Unifed States Army Officer

and their Appointment in the Texan Army, de.

Since my last letter the state of affairs has cha-

tion of his force, was in the city, and the black republi

cans and abolitionists were afraid to make any open de

February to turn out in full force, under the pretence of celebrating the day, a thing which has never before been

done in this place. The secessionists, understanding the matter, took no part in it, and were openly insulted. One

of them was asked if he had so entirely sold himself to

the dovil as to be unable to celebrate Washington's birthday; to which he very promptly replied, that when he did take service with the devil, he should most

assuredly not put on the livery of Heaven. Find-ing they were not molested, they grow more impudent, and the next day, being election day, paraded the streets with a band of music, and towards

night burned the lone star in eiligy. Helper's book is openly endorsed in the street, and the Committee of Safety insulted, the "Rogue's March" having been played

before the door of one of the members, as well as of other leading Southern men, who were politely re-quested to come out and be hanged.

The city is full of rumors. The one most generally believed is, that Colonel Waite, who succeeds General Twiggs, has received orders not to remove the troops from

Texas, but to fortify his posts. If this be so, and he attempts to obey the order, we shall soon have open war, as companies of State troops have already been des-patched to the upper posts, such as Fort Inge, Fort

OUR GALVESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

is Digested in Taxus—Army Movements—Intense Poeting of Indignation Against Captain Will, of the Army—A Bitter War Expected, dc. Both here and throughout the State—the people are in a

great state of excitement and indignation at the inaugural of President Lincoln, and the belief is that he, his Cabi-

net and the whole republican party so little comprehend the tone and spirit of the movement that has taken place in the Southern States, that we shall drift rapidly into a

anguinary war. A revolution has been consummated, an independent government inaugurated, and a free people, with an aimost unparalleled unanimity, has declared that they will no longer hold political union with a community where, as Mr. Lincoln himself declares, "the

moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law" that was made in a spirit of brotherhood, and for the protection of Southern rights of property.

The quotation from one of his own speeches which Mr. Lincoln makes in the opening of his imageral, that he "has no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere

ed. The present stamping of Mr. Lincoin's inaugural, as a work of craft and cunning, is only another added to the many instances.

Refore this document came Texas was in a fever at the rumer that Coionel Waite would concentrate the United States forces in the State and endeavor to retake the material surrendered by General Twiggs. Letters addrased privately by members of the Convention, now sitting at Austin, to their constituents, gave some countenance to this rumor, and advise preparation. Accordingly, companies of rangers were formed in nearly all the populous counties of the central portion of the State prepared to march at any gooment on San Antonio, and had there been any truth in the rumor that military station would have been surrounded by two or three thousand men within a week. The assessor of Captain Hill, commanding at Fort Brown, near Brownsville, in rofusing to surrender, has given rise to a more widespread and bitter feeling of hostility towards the old army of the United States, and this change of feeling is one of the significant changes in the popular mind. The memories of nearly ninety years of common efforts, common sacrifices and common glories are forgotten in a moment, and those who were once friends become the meat bitter enemies.

My aim in these letters is to endeavor to bring you to a realization of the immense change that has taken place in the popular feeling in the Southern States, and to give you the evidences that the revolution which has been made is a complete and a permanent one. I see and feel it in everything around me, and clearly perceive its daily growth. It is in fact a part of the natural change of our society. When the Union was formed slavery was admitted in all the States, but it has gradually become overpowered in the North through the speration of satural causes, and a sentiment of healthy to it has superseded the former admission of it. This bestility has evinced its greatest strength

GALVESTON, March 9, 1861.

nstration. They, however, took advantage of the 22d of

INTERESTING FROM VIRGINIA.

OUR HAMPTON CORRESPONDENCE. HAMPTON, Va., March 16, 1861. Hautton, Va., March 16, 1861.
The Geographical Location of the Boom—The Pupils Some what Wartike—Their Ancestry, and What they Did—B Attack on the Town by the British in 1814—Portug Marce and its Big Gumo—Its Garrison—Description of t. Work—The Big Floyd Gum in Battery—Cuelle Calle—United States Ships Arming—Five Thousand New!
Troops to be Concentrated at Norfolk, dc., dc.
Supposing your readers will not object to hearing from this part of the "habitable globe," I propose to give you some interesting facts. In the first place, be it remembered, this town is only two miles from that catalogues.

some interesting facts. In the first place, he it remem-bered, this town is only two miles from that colobrated Fortress Monroe, and contains about two thousand inha-bitants, surrounded by beautiful and fertile farms.

The people here are somewhat warlike. Their fathers and grandfathers having had a smull of gunpowder during the wars of the Revolution and 1812, the present genera-tion seem not at all averse to engaging in the same amusement, should the "irrepressible conditet" be tho-roughly inaugurated. The town has been the scene of two conflicts. Some gallant men went forth from this two conflicts. Some gallant men went forth from this place during the struggle of 1776, and it was attacked by fifteen hundred "Britishers" in 1814, and defended by about three hundred Americans, nearly all of whom wer militia. The Americans were overpowered and retreate not, however, until first "bringing down" a number

about three hundred Mercicans, nearly all of whem were militia. The Americans were overpowered and retreated, not, however, until first "bringing down" a number of "red coats," and spiking their own (American) gue This place was the scene of the most disgraceful acts "have ever been perpetuited by a civilized poople. English nation can never clear itself of the fool betw should ever rest, upon the control of the fool betw should ever rest, upon the control of the fool betw should ever rest upon the control of the fool betw should ever rest upon the control of the fool of the

are getting tired of the Convention, and you must not be surprised if they take the affairs of the Sate in their own hands. I believe meetings will be held and a poll opened in various counties to get the sense of the people upon the existing questions.

The United States ship Pocahentas, from Vera Cruz, has arrived in the roads opposite the town. Other ships are hourly expected. With half a decan ships in the roads and five thousand troops at Old Point, we expect to have a lively time. I will hunt up the news whom they arrive, and keep your readers posted about matters and things in general.

THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMMEY, Ala., March 9, 1861. I send you the enclosed copies of two important ordi nances adopted to-day by the Alabama State Conver

nances adopted to-day by the Alabama State Convention:—

AN ORDINANCE TO THEN OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES THE ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR DELONGING TO THE STATE, AND FOR OTHER FUTUOUSS.

Section I. Be it ordained by the people of Alabama, in Convention assembled, That the control of all military operations in this State, having reference to or connection with questions between this State and other States, or any Power foreign to them, shall be turned ever to the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, to be exercised by said government.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained: That the State of Alabama hereby turns over to the provisional government of the Confederate States of America all arms an munitions of war which have been acquired from the late United States, and which are now in the forts and arms as in this State; and that the Governor of this State shall have power to make a similar disposition of any other arms and munitions of war which belong to this State, excepting muskets, rifles and small arms; provided, that the said government of the Confederate States shall second for all soft arms and munitions of war as are hereby turned over.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, The transfers provided for in this ordinance shall be conducted on the part of this State by the Governor thereof.

NORDINANCE TO CORRER AURISHOPHON OVER THE FORTH ARM-ARRAMS IN THE STATE OF ALBRAMA UPON THE CONFERRATE STATES OF ALBERTA OF ALBRAMA UPON THE CONFERRATE STATES OF ALBERTA OF ALBRAMA UPON THE CONFERRATE STATES OF ALBRAMA UPON THE CONFE Mr. Lincoln makes in the opening of his imaginal, that he "has no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of stavery in the States where it exists," and his avoidance of stating there his view of its states in the Territories, are looked upon as a covert announcement that he does not hold to the equal rights of the citizens of all the States in the Union. Farther on, where he argues the question of the right of extension of slavery in the Territories, and asserts that it must be subject to the rule of the majority, he confirms this belief, and his words spur every Southern man to bitter hortility towards him and towards all who support him. His language is looked upon as a virtual declaration of war, which must ripen into open hostilities sooner or later. The telegraph has brought us the announcement that the Herald states that "the imagural deliberately ignores the true issue between the North and the South, and abounds in traces of craft and cunning," and everywhere the people are repeating these words, and halling the Herald as the best and clearest sifter of truth and fallacy that exists in the country. In fact, the course of the Herald all through this terrible controversy, of which we have as yet seen only the beginning, has been watched in this section of the country with much solicitude, and everywhere I have heard the high est commendations of the great ability, sagacity and statesmanship with which the journal has been conducted. The present stamping of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, as a work of craft and cunning, is only another added to the many instances.

Refere this Colonel Waits would concentrate the

States.

I notice on the register of the Exchange Hotel the names of Themas W. Walker, E. J. Bonedict and Townsend Cox, of New York.

A committee of arrangements, composed of one member of the Provisional Congress from each State of the confederacy, has been formed, to organize an exaursion trip by steamer from Savannah to Antwerp. The steamer will call on route at Havre, where the English masis and passengers will be despatched to Southampton. The committee consists of F. S. Barstow, of Georgia; L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina; T. M. Waul, of Ferna; J. G. Beymour, of Louisiana; J. P. Anderson, of Florida; W. P. Chilton, of Alabama, and Wiley P. Harris, of Mississippi. Mr. C. G. Bayler, of Texas, who will continue for some time in Montgomery, Ala, will attend to all communications in relation to freights, passage and mails. This excursion will afford to our Southern merchants a favorable opportunity to make arrangements for direct importations.

I append the following, which I clip from the editorial columns of the Montgomery Matl of this afternoon, 9th inst:—
Latterly we have thought that perhant the "told."

columns of the Montgomery Mail of this afternoon, 9th inst:—
Latterly we have thought that perhaps the "old blood" of Virginia might have deteriorated. The present embarrasements of the old nation and the young confederacy would not perhaps, exist if time had not weakened the pulsations of the descendants of the Oxyaliers. Still, in men as in horses, a strong dash of the "Old Virginia blood" often produces the highest form and the most unflinching game. The Virginia born eithers of the Confederate States are, teo, as a class, staunch and true; and we like to hope the old State will yet remove the dimness from her coeutcheon. But, as we said, a dash of the "old blood" is good; and in evidence of the assertion, we point to the lotter subjoined, with the remark that it drew from the President of the Confederacy, the Secretary of War, and other prominent gestlemen, an appreciative and generous response. The

EXCURSION THIP TO EUROPE.